

Court martial verdict:
O'Conner found guilty
gets four months labor

By Harvey Baker and Bill Saidel

Army Private J. Mike O'Conner has been found guilty on a charge of being absent without leave from military service and sentenced to four months imprisonment at hard labor and forfeiture of two-thirds pay.

The verdict came at 6:00PM Tuesday evening concluding a trial which had begun that morning at Fort Devons, Massachusetts. O'Conner had gone AWOL in mid-September and after approaching the New England Draft Resistance organization, had taken sanctuary at the MIT Student Center on October 29. Having been AWOL nearly two months, he was finally arrested at the Sanctuary after thirteen days, and later taken to Fort Devons where he is currently being held. He is now serving out a four-month sentence which had previously been suspended in a prior AWOL conviction. At the conclusion of this sentence, he will begin to serve time on this latest charge.

Verdict of Guilty

O'Conner was tried by a military court consisting of six commissioned officers and three non-coms, all of whom were appointed by the general in charge of the fort. After quietly listening to a day of testimony, virtually all of which was supplied by the defense, the nine retired about 5:00PM to deliberate and returned an hour later with a verdict of guilty. O'Conner was sentenced later in the evening.

The Trials Counsels only had to

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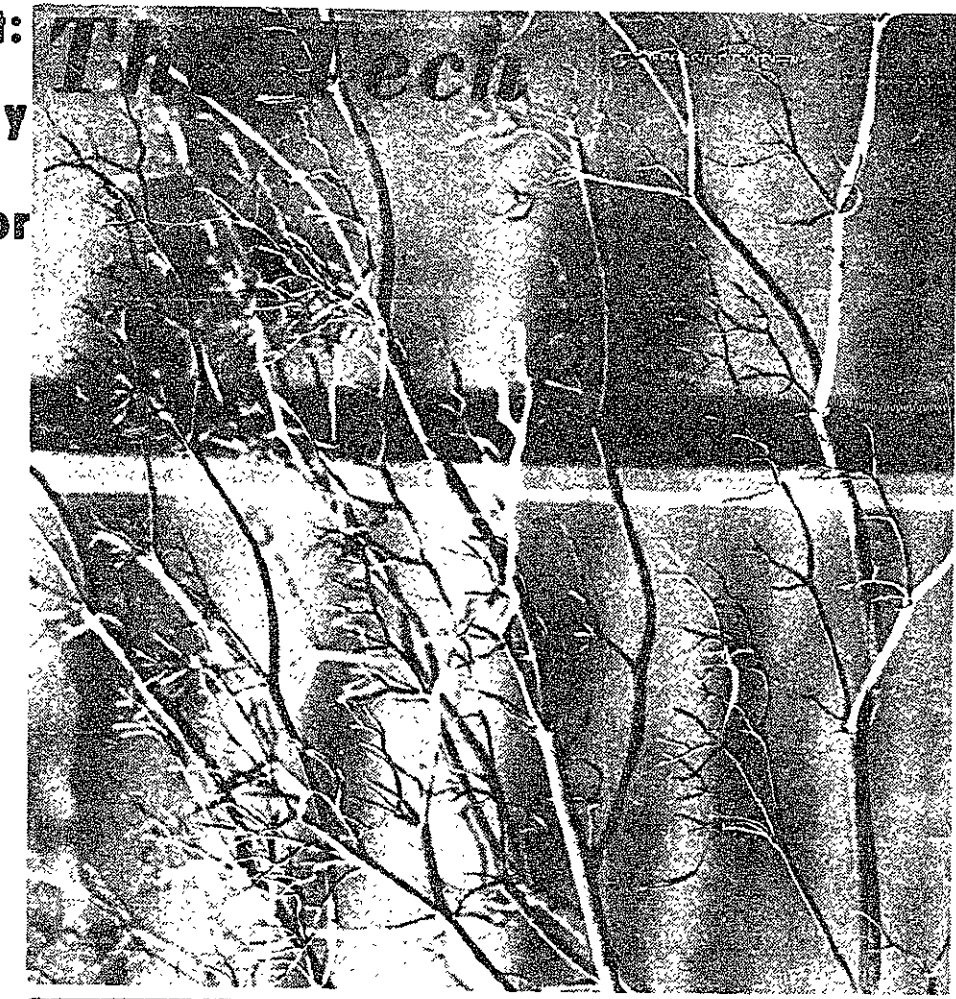
Johnson working to hold
tuition down for one year

By Harold Federow

As of this moment, students will still be paying \$2150 tuition during the 1969-70 school year. In an interview with President Johnson Thursday morning, he stated that every effort will be made to keep tuition down for the coming year.

About one-half of the schools with which MIT shares applicants - such as Harvard and Caltech - have increased tuition for the coming year. Harvard, for example, as increased their tuition to \$2400.

There are several factors that bear upon a decision to raise tuition. There



Vol. 88, No. 57 Friday, January 17, 1969 Gratis

Focus on concepts

Inscomm revises referendum

By Tom Pipal and Tony Lima

A motion to change the form of the student government scheduled for February was passed by Institute Committee at the meeting Tuesday. The change is to come in the form of a vote on the concepts of student government rather than on the specific details of that government.

This is the latest in a series of decisions on reforming student government which Inscomm has made over the past nine months. In March, a committee chaired by Steve Ehrmann '71, and including Maria Kivisild '69, Mark Mathis '69, and Peter Harris '69, was created to formulate proposals for a new student government. This committee produced three proposals. In September, a committee under the chairmanship of Dick Moen '69 was formed to formalize the three proposals and to accept other proposals; they were then to formulate the proposals into a form for referendum. This was not accomplished until this meeting, at which time Inscomm decided that the proposals were not so well thought out as they should be.

With this in mind, a motion was passed by a nine to five vote that stated that the referendum would act more as a student opinion poll than anything else. The referendum will present three different principles of student government; when one has been selected by the student body, Inscomm will form a committee to write up a formal form of government based on this principle (Inscomm made this binding by a 7-6 vote).

Debate on the principle motion was heated, and expressed many of the feelings which have been building throughout the year. Debate centered on the issue of whether or not any of the proposals were in a form which Inscomm wished to have presented to the student body. The vote was certainly a clear expression of the

Faculty opens meetings;
Student speech restricted

By Harold Federow

According to a vote of the Faculty, students will now be allowed to attend Faculty meetings on a space available basis. The decision, taken during the meeting last Wednesday came after two hours of debate.

The general sentiment of the meeting, according to Prof. Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the Faculty, was in favor of admitting the students. Debate centered on which of two proposals to accept. The vote was in favor of the proposal of the Committee of Committee Chairmen (CCC) Task Force.

This proposal provided "That on a trial basis non-Faculty members of the MIT community will be able to attend the regular February, March, April and May, 1969 meetings of the Faculty either (a) as participants - with speaking but without voting privileges - upon the invitation of the Chairman of the Committee or Task Force whose report is an agenda item for the particular meeting, or (b) as listeners

seated on a first-come first-served basis in the section of 10-250 which will be set aside for this purpose." The other proposal, submitted by Professors Morrison and Magasanik read, "That on a trial basis the regular February, March, April, and May, 1969, Faculty Meetings be open with speaking but without voting privileges - to non-Faculty members of the MIT community, to the extent that they can be accommodated in the section of 10-250 which will be set aside for that purpose."

Both proposals provided for the Faculty's going into Executive Session, should matters under discussion require it.

Close vote

The discussion that occurred on the two proposals was quite spirited. When the vote was taken on which proposal to present, it was on a rough, count hands basis. Apparently, the Morrison-Magasanik proposals won by a narrow amount. Pres. Johnson said he would entertain a motion for a recount. It was made by a process that was more accurate: going down the aisles and taking a careful count. This resulted in the CCC proposals winning, again by a narrow margin. There were a couple of attempts to amend the CCC proposals to allow for more students speaking at Faculty meetings, but they didn't succeed.

Debate then proceeded to the main issue of students attending faculty meetings. This debate, too, took awhile. Among the reasons presented for the proposals was that the role of student in the university was increasing. The student should therefore be given more responsibility. One of the reasons against was the fear that most of those who came would be radicals. The final vote was taken, with the final vote 142-65. There were several abstentions.

In a telephone conversation with Prof. Noam Chomsky, he said, "I abstained. I don't feel that the CCC proposal meets the need." When asked about the CCC proposal he said further, "Personally, I think that the Magasanik proposal should be accepted. The Task Force (CCC)

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Ousted Leader
Belaunde speaks on Peru;
hints at return to power

By Vic Elias

Professor Belaunde Terry, recently ousted President of Peru, spoke at Talbot Lounge Wednesday night. In the discussions following his lecture, he was optimistic about his chances of returning to power. He stated that a new General in the junta may call for elections within two weeks. In describing the motives for the coup, he declared that the army was not as opposed to him as it was to his possible successor, an anti-military leader.

Belaunde's talk was centered around North American relations with Latin America. He strongly supported private investment in Peru, and decried the general opposition to economic assistance in the United States. Describing himself as a "builder," Belaunde devoted his lecture to a scholarly treatment of economic projects needed in Peru. He presented himself both as a statesman and a pragmatist, and he projected a strongly pro-United States viewpoint, while still criticizing American intervention in the Dominican Republic.

Belaunde went on to explain the military coups in South America as a combination of economic interests and the army. "Democracy is a most difficult and just way to govern," he affirmed, and he gave as an example the opposition to his regime by the television industry. According to Belaunde, this media was controlled by economic interests but it was allowed complete freedom. In the discussion following, Belaunde expressed some bitterness toward the army, declaring,



Photo by John Winters

Professor Belaunde Terry, recently deposed president of Peru.

"I made them popular. They were not popular before." During his Presidency, Belaunde had tried to direct the army towards civic action, and converted much of the navy to commercial use. Belaunde even expressed admiration for Nasserism, the use of the army's organization to implement social action. Nevertheless, he reiterated that all such activity must remain within a democratic framework.

"A great power such as the United States has to be prepared for world leadership." With these words Belaunde began a detailed discussion of American aid. Attacking the misconception that United States aid had no returns, he emphasized the fact

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Harvard acts on controversies

57 put on probation Civic ties stressed

The Harvard faculty Tuesday voted to place on probation 57 undergraduates who participated in a sit-in at a faculty meeting Dec. 12.

In setting the punishments, the faculty overruled its own Administrative Board which earlier recommended probation for 52 of the students and suspension for one semester for five students who took part in both last month's demonstration and an earlier Dow Chemical sit-in in 1967. The Board set the punishments in a meeting Tuesday morning and submitted them directly to the faculty.

The faculty voted to amend the Board's resolution by directing it to "suspend the suspensions" until the students in question all graduate, thus making the suspensions purely symbolic. This was the first time that the Board, which handles all but the most serious cases, has been overruled.

ROTC controversy

The December 12 sit-in arose from the controversial debate over the presence of ROTC on the Harvard campus. The Students for a Democratic Society had asked that ROTC be banned while a number of other groups had recommended restrictions on the program. The faculty called a special meeting to consider the question.

Students supporting the SDS position demanded the right to attend the meeting, although Harvard faculty meetings are closed to students. The SDS chose to sit-in at Paine Hall, the location of the faculty meeting. When they

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A Harvard faculty committee has recommended to the University that it take a more active interest in its relations with its Cambridge environment.

Professor of government James Q. Wilson chaired the Committee on the University and the City, which made an eight-month study of Harvard's responsibilities to its urban environment. In its report, made public Monday, the committee stated that the University has "a responsibility for helping improve its environment and the opportunities open to people in it." This seems to be in contrast to President Nathan Pusey's statement of several months ago on the same subject. However, the committee made several recommendations to the University to help alleviate several major problems:

Housing

Increased effort to ease the housing shortage in Cambridge is urged by joint efforts with MIT and the city to build more housing for low-income groups, and by providing more on-campus student housing, particularly for graduate students.

The committee suggested more recruitment of negroes and other disadvantaged workers for jobs at the University.

Also proposed was the appointment of a Vice-President for External Affairs to oversee Harvard's Cambridge dealings. A fourth proposal by the committee was the creation of the Harvard Community Foundation. This

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At Fort Devens Court martial finds O'Conner guilty

(continued from page 1)

prove O'Conner's absence to have him declared guilty. However, the first official report of O'Conner being AWOL was not written until October 29, 47 days after his alleged disappearance (and, coincidentally, the first day of the Sanctuary.) Captain Thomas Dugan and Edward Sherman, O'Conner's lawyers, then presented a letter to the court written to O'Conner by a sergeant of his corps dated October 10 asking O'Conner to report when he would terminate his emergency leave or he would be declared AWOL. Dugan's subsequent motion to dismiss the prosecutor's evidence, and the case, was denied as was a similar later motion to dismiss.

Pleads Not Guilty

O'Conner pleaded not guilty to the charge of AWOL by reason of extenuating circumstances, these being that he was not responsible for his actions, due to an "irresistible impulse" that he felt to escape the Army, induced by his previous experiences as a soldier. In his testimony, O'Conner stated that while serving his earlier sentence in the stockade of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the prisoners had rioted and controlled their jail for three days. After being questioned as to the incident, O'Conner was beaten by the guards and thrown into solitary confinement for eleven days.

Lettvin testifies

Three psychiatrists testifying at the trial, Dr. Robert Cserr of Winchester, Mass., Dr. Joseph Brynner of MIT, and Professor Jerome Lettvin of MIT stated that the beatings and solitary confinement contributed to what they termed an "irresistible impulse" in O'Conner to go AWOL when released from the Fort Bragg stockade. A source termed this "a novel application of 'irresistible impulse,' to AWOL cases." However the military court rejected the psychiatric evidence on which the defense was based. Testifying for O'Conner as character witness were Professor Ken Hale of MIT and the Reverend Andrew Smith of the MIT Chapel. Hale testified as to Mike's Sincerity of belief and pointed out his repeated pleas for non-violence at the Sanctuary. Reverend Smith discussed much the same thing, stressing O'Conner's personal objections to violence of any sort? Smith and O'Conner have reportedly discussed the possibility of O'Conner seeking a deferment as a Conscientious Objector.

Tradition Challenged

O'Conner's attorney made two motions at the opening of the trial which challenged traditional military procedure. The first was that a verbatim transcript of the trial be recorded and the second that the military court be composed of randomly picked soldiers of Fort Devens, not hand-picked officers of the commander. These motions would have made procedure in the military court more like that of a civil court. However, both were denied. On his testimony, Dr. Lettvin discussed the psychological effects of solitary confinement on a person. Such imprisonment, if long or arbitrary could make a person psychotic, he asserted. In addition, if a person does not know, as O'Conner did not, what length his solitary in-

terment would be, he becomes very anxious, apprehensive, and aggressive. In this case, the defense stated that an intense anti-military aggressiveness had been instilled in O'Conner and at a time of emotional stress such as upon his release from the stockade, he had no choice but to escape and was not mentally responsible for his action.

Motions Denied

Sherman stated that he believed that the denial of the motions, an improper introduction into evidence of a military record to prove O'Conner's AWOL and the ultimate conviction, notwithstanding the psychological evidence raise constitutional issues, and that a Federal trial under habeus corpus might result if the conviction is not reversed

by the military. Because his conviction was in military court, all of whose proceedings are covered by the Military Code, O'Conner has few rights of appeal. His only appeal within the Army will be to the Judge Advocate General of Fort Devens, who is unlikely to overturn the conviction. However, his attorney, Mr. Edward Sherman, hopes to obtain a writ of habeus corpus, charging that O'Conner was deprived of his rights under the U.S. Constitution, and hence is entitled to a jury trial under Federal Law. If this is granted, his rights of appeal would be broadened to include the whole Federal Court System. It is undecided as yet whether O'Conner will ask for such an appeal.



Photo by Jon Borschow

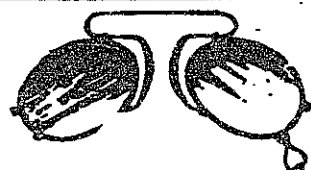
Professor Gordon S. Brown(left), former Dean of Engineering, offered students who have been brought up in the era of the IBM 360 an interesting sense of perspective in his lecture on early computer development at MIT which he gave Tuesday. Shown with Professor Brown is Professor Campbell L. Searle as the two discuss a point following the lecture.

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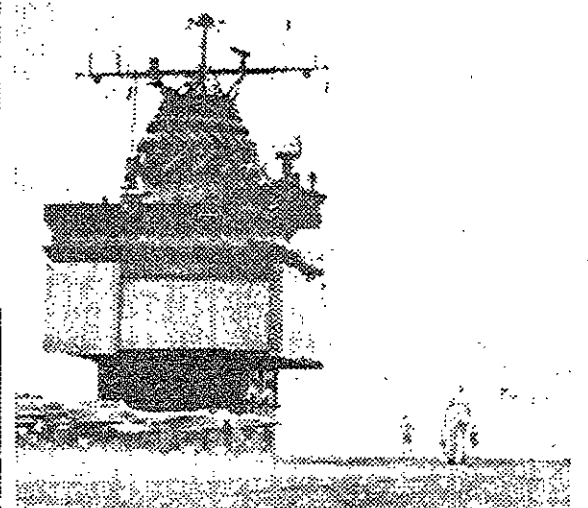
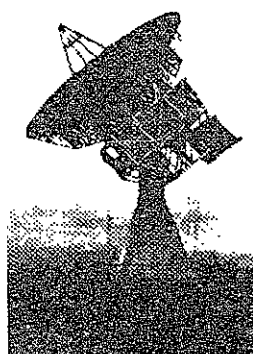
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On-campus interviews

February 12 & 13

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Student-run CTSS proposed

By Carson Agnew

A proposal for student use and operation of an MIT time-sharing system may lead to re-activation of the IBM 7094 currently in Building 26.

A group of students has made such a proposal to the administration. Project MAC, Information Processing Center, and other groups. If adopted, the proposal would give undergraduate students use of the Compatible Time Sharing System (CTSS) both for course work and for "private inquiry."

From course work

The proposal grew out of course work done this term by Peter Q. Harris '69, David Burmaster '69, Gary Gut '70, and Maria Karpati '69, under the instruction of Dr. Merton Kahne, Research Psychiatrist at MIT. While investigating the possibilities of using computers as a teaching aid, they discovered that there is a chance of getting one of the two 7094's for student use.

Until December, both these machines had been in use — one in Building 26, and one at MAC headquarters in Technology Square. Primarily because Project MAC's use of their machine was dropping, the two systems were consolidated during December with the Tech Sq. machine relocated at the Computation Center.

Building 39. The installation in Building 26 was to have been returned to IBM in early January, but the student group has been able to postpone the move while their proposal is examined.

\$300,000 per year

Their plan, which has been submitted to the administration through the Provost's office, calls for moving the student machine to the Comp Center at a cost of between \$32,000 and \$39,000. Once relocated, it would be operated partly by students, and partly by professionals. The total cost per year for supporting the project is estimated at \$300,000.

This figure does not include the rental on the actual computer. The 7094 is an obsolescent machine, and the students hope to persuade IBM to give it to them free. Neither does the price include that of an additional 20 new consoles, which would be located in student areas, and dedicated to student use. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to use some of the other 213 consoles on campus as well.

MIT/MAC pledge support

Informed sources state that both the Institute and Project MAC have already made a substantial commitment to support the project.

The proposal calls for the funds to be drawn from academic funds currently being expended on computer time in courses. The report sees such support as possible, stating for example that "Professor Evans would like to teach 6.231 on CTSS and would be willing to pay between \$7,000-\$8,000 per year."

Time for all

Although plans for administering the installation have not been worked out, the group aims for 24-hour operation of the system, and for provisions to make at least a small allotment of time available to any student who desires it. In addition, there will be provisions whereby students with a need for a great deal of time may be allotted it, and whereby console time will be limited on the student consoles. Also under consideration is a system which would give course work priority over individual research.

This will not be the first time-sharing experiment which is open to students: Stanford, Dartmouth, and Caltech have such systems now. But it will be the first one which is run in a significant way by students, both at the operating and administrative levels. If, of course, the Institute gives the go ahead.

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Announcements

* The Humanities Department announces the following courses for the Spring term:

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21.646 Existentialism

Prereq.: 21.04

Year: U (2) 3-0-5

A consideration of certain related problems in the works of Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Sartre, and Merleau-Ponty.

Mallick

* Students interested in finding out more about the MIT session of the new radical Harvard economics course, The American Economy: Conflict and Power, to be offered spring term should attend a meeting Tuesday evening at 8:30 in the West Lounge of the Student Center. Those unable to attend should contact Pete Bohmer at x2665 or 868-7344.

* The Pot Luck Coffeehouse will feature Hal Moorman this evening. It will be in the mezzanine game room at 8 pm.

* A twelve-hour project laboratory will be jointly sponsored by the Educational Research Center and Project MAC next term. The course, entitled Project Lab in Computer Graphics, will afford students access to two PDP-7s with visual display screens attached. Interested parties should attend a meeting on Monday, January 20, at 4 pm in the office of the Director of Project MAC in Room 801 at 545 Technology Square. Enrollment is by permission of the instructor only, and will be limited to 4-12 students. If you are unable to attend the meeting, call Dr. Licklider at x5851.

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The Last Word

In his final editorial last year, Mike Rodburg '68 discussed many of the issues which have since become of paramount concern on campus. In doing so, he more or less set the tone for the editorial page of Volume 88. However, there are still several items which disturb us.

The recent glut of changes in the role of students on the campus seem to have had positive effects. All the discussion, the open forums, and the multitude of activities which have gone with these changes appear, on the surface, to be improving life for the students. We would like to question this principle, and will now state unequivocally that there is very few ways we can see to carry out the changes still needed.

At one of the fora last fall, the issue of MIT's environment was raised. One of the participants, who had attended the University of Wisconsin for a year between terms at the Institute raised several objections which we feel were not discussed at nearly the length they deserved. The most prominent was the idea that the only way to make MIT a true community was to make sure that at least 25 percent of each class was female.

This appeared to us then, and still does, to be an entirely valid argument. The structure of the MIT living groups being what it is, the Institute finds itself much in the position of a day school, or, for example, Vassar. Smith, Mt. Holyoke, or Bennington; that is, social life is separate and distinct from academic work. The sense of this, of course, is that the student attends classes at MIT, perhaps comes to the library to study on weeknights, but on weekends he likes to forget the whole thing. This is in contrast to most liberal arts colleges, where the students can use their course work in conversation and not be either accused of talking over the groups' collective head or being a "grubby fool". Therefore, the student will converse in areas other than those within his academic experience and field of expertise. This, of course, leads to a sort of Jekyll-Hyde effect, Jekyll being the gentleman escorting his date to a party, leaving Hyde lying in wait in a lab somewhere on the fourth floor of the main complex.

Members of the faculty and administration have argued the position that they discuss their work over dinner, for instance, and can see no reason for the students not to do so. We would like to offer the suggestion that perhaps this is because doing original research is always more interesting to a listener than doing work with material which has been covered several thousand times before by previous workers. This, it would seem to us, is especially true in the case of the uninformed listener, which is generally the case confronting the MIT student—due, of course, to the fact that there are not enough girls at the Institute to go around, therefore not enough girls with the background to discuss or be interested in what the student has cooked up in the lab today.

This is the issue we are referring to when we speak of improving the student's environment. It is also necessary, however, to ask what can be done to help the students. The question of what has been done is relatively easy to answer. There has been a lot done to involve the students in the "decision-making processes", whatever they are. However, to say that this is aiding the average student would be a total prevarication. It will, of course, aid the students who are willing to take the time to participate in the processes. However, these are not, generally, the average students.

The question of what can be done is, we feel, equally easy to answer. Implementing the answer, however, may in fact prove to be impossible. We mentioned earlier the fact that MIT students generally find it impossible to discuss their courses over dinner. This point was disputed, as we stated earlier, by several faculty members. We are not in a position to present abstract arguments to counter this claim, and therefore must fall back on experience. Doing this, we can state unequivocally that the MIT undergraduates with whom we are acquainted do not discuss their work outside the classroom. This leads directly to the Jekyll-Hyde effect mentioned earlier, and has several other results which are even more readily observable. For instance, the Harvard 25th reunion is generally a fairly good-sized one, and quite a lot is made

of it. Certain alumni of our acquaintance are still talking about theirs ten years after the fact. We have not observed a similar effect at the Institute, due largely to the dichotomy between the student's social and academic lives. Any social psychologist will immediately say that the environment has a larger effect on the individual than the immediate circumstances which have brought him into that environment. Therefore, all the current concern over environment is probably quite justified.

We stated earlier that we were going to propose a solution to the problem, then apparently reneged on that promise. It appears to us that the only real solution to the stated problem is to take the word "Technology" out of MIT. Face it—the current technological environment is one of pressure, and this is amplified by a factor of at least a hundred at the Institute. The pressure to develop into a "competent" engineer is the one factor which we feel leads to such phenomena as overloading and nervous breakdowns. We would like to propose that MIT make a serious effort to socialize the engineer and base him on a humanitarian rather than a technical education.

This is not an idle proposal. It could be accomplished in a number of ways. The most obvious one is to restrict students to a maximum of one science and one engineering course per term. After all, this proposal is consistent with the MIT philosophy. In the catalog and in a large number of pre-admission interviews, the student is told about how much MIT tries to educate students in the theory of their field, and how little actual practical work is involved. Perhaps this is true for the first two years; however, it has been our experience that the last two years are not at all in line with those claims. The above proposal would at least offer the chance for them to come into effect.

The question, of course, is one of why students should be required to take courses which are not consistent with MIT's objectives? It is our feeling that a modification of the above proposal would be entirely sufficient to fulfill those ideals, and that the implementation of such an idea would force the technical student to find areas of interest besides engineering and science. Sooner or later, the MIT student must face the fact that there is more to the world than his chosen specialty. Seen from that viewpoint, the campaign of Senator McCarthy for the Presidency has had a more educational influence on the MIT undergraduate body than anything else within recent memory.

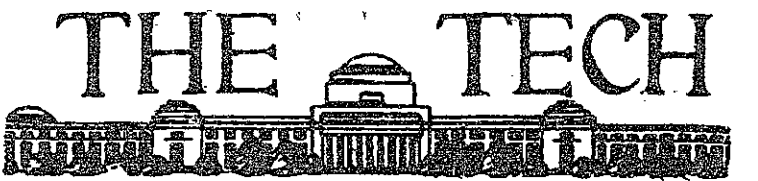
In fact, of course, the current upperclass humanities requirements are supposed to fulfill that function. However, these allow the student to become a specialist in one area, and do not expose him to nearly enough different ideas to force the kind of changes we are referring to. If we understand the French proposal for the revision of Institute requirements, it goes a long way towards correcting this situation. However, a truly radical change is necessary to change the fundamental philosophy of any institution.

In a sense, of course, we are expounding the foxhole theory of Institute life, which all the theorists in the field abandoned several years ago. However, we feel that, to a large extent, this idea is still valid. We will stand on the report by Mr. Malcolm Parlett, who pointed out that the MIT student is educated in isolation, and that there was little interaction between members of a laboratory course with regard to discussion of projects. (*The Tech*, January 14, page 5).

Our proposal is not likely to be acted on in the near future (to say the least). Is there, then, hope for the MIT student? If there is, it lies in the entering classes. It has been our observation that the revolution is at last reaching the high schools, that the ideals which once made their appearance after three years in college now come in with the entering classes. It has also been our observation, on an informal basis, that the humanities courses are receiving a great many more majors than they once were. Perhaps, in the future, MIT can look forward to graduating quite an increased number of people who have a degree in the humanities, but who also have been exposed to the Institute's own version of the freshman year. This is, of course, another possible solution to the

problems, although, in our view, a much less desirable one.

Elections for the new Board positions are, of course, a thing of the past. This means that this is the final statement of policy which will issue from Volume 88. It would be impossible to say that the entire year has been fun; however, it has had its moments. Keep the faith.



Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 57 January 17, 1969

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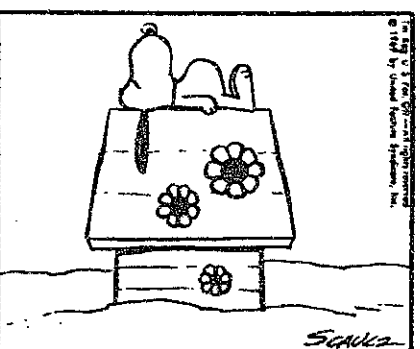
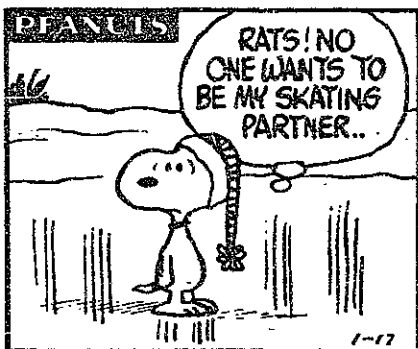
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Front page photo of branch by Jon Borschow

The Tech is once again being given away for free.



Letters to The Tech are on Page Seven

Hickel appointment challenged

By Joe Kashi

Richard Nixon's designation of Alaskan Governor Walter Hickel as Secretary of the Interior has raised indignation and furor in portions of the MIT community.

Ted Benntinen, a research assistant with the Department of Geology and Geophysics, said he "got mad after reading about Hickel's designation and decided to do something about it."

On January 6, Benntinen set up a booth in the Building 10 lobby, where petitions opposing Hickel's confirmation were signed by over a thousand members of the MIT community. When the petitions were finally sent to various Senators, they were signed by over 1300 people, including about 250 Cambridge residents and about 50 students at the Harvard Medical School.

While Benntinen and most of the twelve other people who helped him man the booth feel that Hickel will probably be confirmed, they believe that the opposition shown to Hickel both in the Senate and in the nation will force the new Secretary to moderate his policies and make him careful not to violate the conservationist spirit pervading the Democratic controlled Congress.

About \$125 were donated for send-

ing copies of the petitions to all Senators on the Interior Committee and to the Senators representing the home states of the individual contributors. Benntinen stated that about 95% of the people at MIT who were familiar with the Hickel issue signed the petitions.

Detailed instruction sheets were passed out to about 500 interested persons explaining the most effective way to write letters against Governor Hickel's confirmation.

Although there was no national coordination of the anti-Hickel effort, campaigns similar to the MIT effort were being organized spontaneously across the country by concerned students.

Copies of the petition were sent to Senators Brooke and Kennedy of Massachusetts, Senators Proxmire and McGovern of the Republican Senate leadership, and 23 other Senators.

Benntinen began his "one-man crusade" because he believes that Hickel's confirmation will be damaging to the nation's conservation efforts. Hickel has stated his opposition to "conservation for conservation's sake."

Benntinen feels this policy is woefully shortsighted because the national economy will derive more benefit in the long run from sound conservation policies similar to those of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Announcements

* Guests will not be permitted in the Student Center Library between January 19 and January 31. Only people from MIT may use the library.

* Paul Parks of the Model Cities Administration will speak on "City Planning: Israel an Example" at the International Student Center on January 24 at 3 pm. The Center is located at 118 Bay State Road. Admission is free and refreshments will follow the lecture.

* Technique last year was criticized for its representation of the dormitory student's life. This year in order to publish a book that will please more students, we ask any dormitory photographers not presently associated with Technique to please submit any pictures they have taken of their dormitory and its activities in the last year. Full photo credit will of course be given. If interested phone 0-359 or drop by the Technique office on the fourth floor of the Student Center.

* The Graduate Student Associate Program of the Southwest Regional Laboratory is now accepting applications from graduate students for Summer 1969. The program provides practical experience in the research and development and evaluation of instructional materials for young children. Those interested should see Micheal S. Baram in Room 3-134.

Louis Kampf arrested, elected at convention

By Charles Mann

Louis Kampf, Professor of Humanities, can now lay claim to the dual honors of being under indictment for harassment, illegal advertising, and defacement of property, and being elected to the Second Vice Presidency of the Modern Languages Association. The election and arrest occurred during the Modern Language Association (MLA) convention over the Christmas Holiday. The charges are expected to be dropped when Kampf comes up for trial, but the election is permanent; in fact Professor Kampf will become president of the MLA in 1970.

According to Kampf's description the MLA has always been concerned almost exclusively with the purely professional interests of its membership, principally composed of professors of literature and language in colleges throughout the country. During the past summer Kampf talked with some of his friends about the MLA and decided that what it did was largely irrelevant. In fact, he maintains the organization is not even really concerned with literature and language but with such items as the pirating of faculty from one university by another and the hiring of graduates looking for their first job. The organization also lobbies in Congress for the benefit of the members.

Vietnamese war

Professor Kampf decided to introduce, as topics of discussion during the convention, some of the items he sees as being relevant; for example the Vietnam war, the teaching of minority groups, the position of women in the profession, and teaching in the community colleges from which most members come.

This fall, with the increase in dissent on campus all over the country, Professor Kampf got bigger ideas. In

particular, he decided to hold discussions and seminars during the convention.

When a caucus was held at the beginning of the convention Kampf found the attendance to be 400 people, four times what he expected. This trend was repeated in a whole series of meetings to which more people came each day.

Arrest

Towards the end of the convention Kampf and some of the others in his group were advertising by posting signs in the lobbies of the two large Washington hotels the convention occupied. Since the signs were not official the manager of one of the hotels started to rip up the signs. Kampf stood in front of the remaining signs and refused to move. One of the hotel detectives attempted to remove him and hit him. Kampf still refused to move and the manager called the police. The police came, but were extremely reluctant to arrest Kampf and the two grad students who were with him. The hotel manager forced them to arrest Kampf and charges were made. The MLA then made the hotel agree to drop the charges and they will be formally dropped at the trial.

Resolutions passed

The events of the rest of the convention were even more exciting for Kampf. The last day of the convention is the business meeting which usually lasts a half hour and is attended by fifty or a hundred people. The meeting has in the past merely approved the one slate of officers presented and the one set of resolutions put forward. At this meeting about 1000 people showed up and Kampf was nominated in opposition to the usual candidate. A slate of resolution was put forward including a condemnation of Vietnam,

(Please turn to page 6)

Faculty meeting

CCC accused of 'Elitism'

(continued from page 1)

proposal can be interpreted as suggesting that the Faculty can't trust the students."

Several of the professors who favored the Magasanik proposal came out of the meeting upset. One characterized the proposals as "Jim Crow Elitism." Another, asked to describe the meeting said it was "incredible." This prompted another to say, "It wasn't incredible. It was perfectly normal, but that's horrible enough."

When contacted for comment, Peter Q. Harris, '69, chairman of the Student Committee on Educational Policy, and

a student member of the CCC, said, "I am gratified at the faculty's confidence in the student body."

Larry White, '69, a member of the Resistance, said that he was in favor of the Morrison-Magasanik proposal. He also felt that in passing the CCC proposal, the faculty had not really answered the problems of ensuring student input on decision.

After the meeting, Professor Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the Faculty, said, "This is an experiment to try to open up faculty meeting in such a way that all those who can organically contribute can be heard, and to take away the air of mystery around the faculty."

CRITICS AWARD BROADWAY HIT COMING TO SHUBERT



Brian Murray resumes his original role as Rosencrantz and John Wood plays the role of Guildenstern in the new comedy by Tom Stoppard, English playwright, whose "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead", winner of "Best Play of 1968" by N.Y. Drama Critics, comes to the Shubert Theatre in Boston for two weeks beginning Monday, February 3. First presented in England by the National Theatre Company, the American tour is a David Merrick production and comes here after 421 performances on Broadway.

THE URBAN CALENDAR

For January 17 through the 24th.

At MIT:

A compendium of projects being carried on by the Urban Systems Laboratory is now available in Room 9-530.

At Boston University:

An "Institute on Innovative Technology in Housing Rehabilitation" will be held in the Boston University Law Auditorium, 765 Commonwealth Ave. on Thursday, January 23 through Saturday, the 25th. It is sponsored by Boston University, the Department of Community Affairs of the State, Greater Boston Real Estate Board, Boston Redevelopment Authority, Housing Urban Development and the Citizens Housing and Planning Association. Speakers from industry, housing, and government will participate. Those interested should register before January 20. Call Rev. Thomas Ingram or Mr. Joseph Slavet, Office of Conference Development, 353-3014, for information.

At Tufts University:

As part of the "January Symposium" being sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department, five lectures are planned:

On Tuesday, January 21, at 9:30 a.m., Robert Murphy and Rick Kuner of the Boston Redevelopment Authority and James Morey, Urban Planning Aid, will speak on "Urban Transportation Corridors." Later that afternoon at 1:30 p.m., Donald Grahm of the M.B.T.A. will speak on the "Revised Master Plan for the Future of Public Transportation in the Boston Area."

On Wednesday, January 22, at 9:30 a.m., Dr. Count Gibson, Tufts University School of Medicine, will speak on "Health Planning in the Urban Community."

On Thursday, January 23, at 9:30 a.m., Paul Parks will lecture on "The Model Cities Program." At 1:30 the same day, Jan Wompler will speak on "Planning a New Community through Multiple Land Use."

Sponsored by the Urban Systems Laboratory

films...

Kinetic Art films rate high; Belson's shorts stand out

By Jim Stone

The final installation of The Kinetic Art, a three-part series of segmented films, was shown Wednesday night to a nearly full Kresge Auditorium. Although slightly below the first of the series in general quality, there were several excellent short films from around the world.

The first, a Polish surrealist dialogue between two insect-infested "puppets," worked up to a feverish back-stabbing battle ending in total destruction of the participants.

Next, a useless travelogue of Versailles was shown: color photography of a quaint section of French history. If you like gargoyles, you'll love Versailles. Charming.

A dwarf, the personification of a bulldog in Victorian dress gave "Cavotte" its unique character. In a play on the childlike characteristics of supposedly "mature" individuals, his facial montage of expressions merits recognition.

"Koucelnik, or the Magician," an animated fairy tale of a second-rate vaudevillian living in his own fantasy world, turned hearts-and-flowers for the grand finale as the heroine and a tree cover the screen in figure-skated art-nouveau.

An animated machine world of the next short, made in Germany, appeared to be telling a Rube Goldberg version of "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," until the fall was clouded in metaphysical obscurity.

"Erlebene der Puppe," graphically first-rate, animated the early development of an unidentifiable creature: sort of a two-legged Gertie the Dinosaur. One watches in amusement as the anthropomorph clammers over symmetric rock, visits a surreal cinema, and ends up with the shell of an eye-beast as a memento.

Low point of the evening was "Marie et le Cure," a saga in rather poor taste of the peril of a young priest overcome by the most human of instincts in a moment of weakness, which no doubt proves again to the clergy the psychological problems of celibacy.

Finally, the segment which made the whole evening worthwhile was shown. A filmmaker named Belson,

deserving of far greater recognition, has, in the three minutes of "Samadhi," left the visual effects men of 2001: A Space Odyssey lying in the dust. Completely saturated color images, using sun storms as a basis, captivate the eye, flinging complex mosaics of color through the visual spectrum with an intensity unmatched in contemporary films. In addition, Belson's "Permutations," the highlight of the first installment could have been the most dazzling color reproduction of psychedelic hallucinations ever put on film.

movie...

Mailer's 'improvised' film mocks police

By Robert Fourer [sic]

The Lecture Series Committee did the Institute a favor (and at only 50 cents, yet) by showing Norman Mailer's film "Beyond the Law" last Tuesday and Thursday. The distributor (Grove Press) is only showing it on college campuses, but it's one of the few good films to hit Boston in the last month or two.

"Beyond the Law" is one of an increasing number of successful movies ("Faces" is another) that employ a sort of "improvisational" technique: the director formulates a rough idea at the beginning, and supervises the final editing; but in between the actors are left to do each scene as they feel it. Mailer used this technique to such an extent that some critics have even questioned his claim to top credit for the result. However, he did come up with most of the ideas that make the work a success.

Mocks police

The most important ideas—plot and subject—concern the men of a precinct station of the New York Police Department. In the opening scene, two men meet their fix-ups for the night in a bar; they are off-duty policemen, as it turns out, and one is on the vice squad to boot. He became a policeman, he says, because he was always beating people up anyhow. That sets the mood for the entire film: an all-out, yet reasonably subtle, mock of routine police operations. Soon the cops begin to

music...

The late, great Traffic: an obituary

Although Traffic has now dissolved, in the two albums they recorded they showed the rock world enough first-rate stuff to make theirs the most regrettable passing in memory. Good things generally have a tendency to rise above the surface disappointments of such vicissitudes, though — we can no doubt still expect great things from these four standout musicians.

Traffic has been a side thing with Steve Winwood since he was 17 or so — jamming with Dave Mason, Chris

Wood, and Jim Capaldi when he wasn't occupied with the affairs of the Spencer Davis Group. He's been something of a child prodigy since the *What's Shakin'?* LP, which included a version of "Crossroads" by Eric Clapton and the Powerhouse, with 14-year-old Winwood in there as a sideman. Joining the Davis Group at 15, he established himself as the top white soul singer before he began to shave. At 17 and 18 he wrote the classics "Gimme Some Lovin'" and "I'm a Man," but was doing the

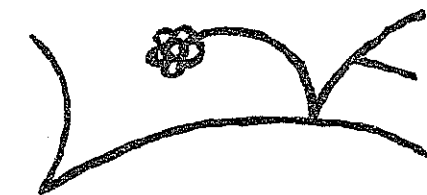
singing, writing, arranging, and guitar and organ work on the records of a group named after another musician: Friends Mason, Wood, and Capaldi were all in there on the recorded version of "I'm a Man" — certainly a sign of evil to come. The sideline eventually took over from the main job, and the newly formed Traffic went off into seclusion in Berkshire to work on their ideas.

Six months later we got *Mr. Fantasy*. "Paper Sun" may still be the best thing they ever did; it flopped in the US as a 45. "Hole in My Shoe" was one of those beautiful moments of fusion between two artists — Winwood and Mason got it all together in this one. "Dear Mr. Fantasy" showed what Winwood could do in a virtuoso *magnum opus* effort. He exceeded everybody's most extravagant hopes.

But the omens were there. Mason skipped out from touring with the others, and the band wasn't making a lot of money. Their second album, *Traffic*, shows the strain. "You Can All Join In" is one of the great singalongs with a perfect touch of country, but the straight blues stuff is an awful drag, even a stone Winwood fan would have to concede.

Winwood will be working with Eric Clapton in the future, and these two will surely be doing some hot and heavy music. The others were not hangers-on, as was pretty much the story with the Spencer Davis Group, and should be heard from as well.

You hate to see them break up, but maybe it's all for the best. Winwood is still a long way from his potential, and you'll be hearing a lot out of him. Eye calls him rock's next super-star. They won't be far wrong.



Concept by Spencer Dryden

describe the hard day they've had at work, and the scene shifts to a line-up at the station. For the next hour and more, the film presents a fascinating sequence of intercut scenes of brutal and stupid interrogations of subjects; and, though it's hardly a polished product, it covers a substantial amount of ground in very impressive style.

The collection of criminals (and here Mailer must get most of the credit) is a veritable zoo of unfortunates: a pair of defiant, taunting bikeys, a timid Puerto Rican who admits killing his wife but doesn't know why, a card shark in a \$400 suit, a Negro youth accused of rape, a German couple trying to deny they run a whipping society, a co-ed prostitute, and so on. Their questioners are more uniform: all are skilled at beating, taunting, screaming, forcing confessions, ignoring legal rights, and evading orders from higher up to hold off. The atmosphere of uncontrolled terror is matched perfectly by the unplanned style of the film-making. The camerawork, under the control of D. A. Pennebaker (a well-known professional, who filmed Bob Dylan in "Don't Look Back") doesn't try for brilliant, awesome shots; it flows with the action, just as it should.

Funny throughout

In all, the effect isn't intended to be shocking, like an expose, but more simply funny (with the shock coming when you realize it *isn't* all that funny, it's true). The laughs range from one-line stupidities—a cop condemns the bikeys' philosophy of "God and ass-hole"—to outrageously unscrupu-

lous situations—the officer in charge meets in the bar at night the prostitute he had interrogated during the day. There are some clever mocks as well, especially one of a helpless visit by the mayor, obviously meant to resemble John Lindsay of New York. His innocent statement that "I'm the one who runs this city" is the movie's funniest line.

The story ends up back in the bar where it started, and it turns out a miserable night for all three cops. Obviously, Mailer is concerned with more than showing the men's failure to uphold either law or ethics; he finds them failures even in their own aims.

As for the cast, it's composed mostly of amateurs, friends that Mailer though were good enough to improvise. Under the conditions, they were all he wanted. Still, his best actor by far is himself, especially as a cop in the final bar scene.

"Beyond the Law," despite all the haphazardness of its production, comes off as a serious, successful job of film-making. Only a prude could object to the jarring style, or the scores of unabashed obscenities. And only someone preoccupied with such technicalities could fail to see that Mailer has not only done things differently, but said things better it the process.

Kampf leads insurgents in radical MLA change

(continued from page 5)

measures dealing with women in the profession, the teaching of literature in community colleges, and other topics of more than usual relevance. The motions were all passed with the exception of one calling for the abolition of the MLA's American Editions project.

Icing on the cake

Professor Kampf, in discussing the events of the convention noted that the events of the business meeting, including his own election to the office which leads to the presidency, were merely the icing on the cake of the spirit of the whole convention. The usual main activity is a "slave market" of grad students looking for jobs. This year discussions and seminars were held and committees were organized to continue work on many of the topics Kampf presented and people were actually involved in debate over the position of the professor in the real world. Nothing could have made Professor Kampf happier. He believes that the professor has responsibilities far beyond those of narrow academism and that each professor should try and make his students and community aware of current problems. In particular, Kampf is concerned with making the study of literature relevant to the problems of society.

MLA reaction

Some of the members of the MLA do not accept this philosophy, though Kampf's mail has been running ten to one favorable. Kampf says he has

nothing against those who disagree and that he is not attempting to force anything but to open the organization up to the consideration of political and other issues.

Publishing

What has been important to the MLA in the past is publishing. This is an expression of the traditional attitudes of many of its members and the fact that they have never really conceived of the organization as a place for non-trivial discussion. Now a strong minority is forming which will keep the dialogue up. To the question of whether the MLA should be political in any way Kampf replies: "Anyone who is involved in an educational institution is involved in politics. How to teach is a profoundly political question."

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By Harvard faculty

Demonstrators disciplined

(continued from page 1)

refused to move, their Bursar cards were collected and the meeting was cancelled.

Tuesday Paine Hall was kept locked until the meeting to prevent any occurrences of the demonstrations even though several classes were forced to relocate to other buildings.

College officials would not identify any of the students involved in the demonstration. Those placed on probation cannot represent the university in any performance or on any athletic team, nor can they hold office in any official undergraduate organization. They also face loss of scholarship for the term, although the university indicated that the money would be replaced by loans.

Harvard examines city problems

(continued from page 1)

could be a non-profit organization established in order to provide funding for community projects such as black business and cooperatives. Financial support for the foundation would come primarily from donations from students, faculty, and alumni, to be supplemented if necessary by the University's endowment income.

Ph.D course

The committee rejected the idea of giving a PhD in Urban Studies, and in place suggested a PhD program to be given by the Kennedy School of Government, perhaps to be named

Twenty-one Radcliffe students also lost their Bursar cards in the Dec. 12 sit-in. Their punishment was set at a meeting of the Radcliffe Judicial Board Wednesday evening. Fourteen graduate students who took part in the demonstration were also given "suspended suspensions" by the Graduate School Administrative Board.

Before the faculty meeting, 100 graduate students had signed pledges to go on strike if any students were suspended. When word of the Administrative Board's decision leaked out, rumors of strikes and building takeovers swept the campus, although the unrest died down with the announcement of the faculty's decision.

Planning and Policy Analysis.

The report stated that the policy of the university should not be "to serve as a government, or a consulting firm, or a policy, or a pressure group, or a family, or a kind of secularized church; it is to serve as a center of learning and free inquiry."

Some of the proposals that the committee put forth have already been put into action. The Harvard Corporation has approved a job training program for 100 people in the personnel department; and the Harvard Planning Office has assigned a man to work with groups such as the Riverside Neighborhood Association.

Frosh teams go one for three

The Tech swimmers beat Bowdoin 49-46, but two other frosh teams lost to their opponents this week. The cagers lost to Hanscom Air Force Base 91-67, and the wrestlers lost to Springfield College 35-5.

Co-captain Pete Sanders stood out in the swimming meet by winning three events, the 50 and 100 yard freestyles, and the 200 yard breaststroke. Furthermore his time for the 50 yards, 23.4 seconds was a new MIT freshman

record. Co-captain Pete Hadley also had a good day. He won the 500 yard freestyle and took second in the 200 yard event. Kim Dierwert also placed twice; he won the 200 yard medley and was runner-up in the 200 yard backstroke.

Four other swimmers took seconds for MIT. Ed Rich placed in the 200 yard butterfly, Dan Nadler was second in the 100 yard freestyle, Marshall Goldman placed in the 200 yard

breaststroke, and Jim Knauer was runner-up in the diving. Charles Gronauer added a third for the engineers in diving.

In an unscheduled game, the MIT frosh basketball team accepted a challenge from the Hanscom AFB team. The ten man team arrived at Rockwell Cage with four second lieutenants, and one player, Jack Thomas who had played on a college team before joining the Air Force.

Although the visitors weren't wearing Air Force uniforms, it was evident that they were well drilled, as they extended an early lead to a 15 point half-time margin at 44-29. They were never seriously challenged although the engineers played a good game. The final score was 91-67.

Three engineer cagers hit in double figures; Rod Regier scored 16, Mike Errecart scored 13, and Ben Wilson scored 12. The team's record is now 1-8.

The wrestlers were victimized by a very strong Springfield College team which won 35-5. Monroe Robertson, wrestling at 167 lbs was the only engineer able to win his match. He earned three points for his team with an impressive 13-4 victory. Paul Mitchell earned the other two points for MIT by wrestling his 160 lb. opponent to a 2-2 tie. However, none of the other Tech wrestlers were able to do as well.

At 115 lbs, Paul Hockfeld lost 13-1. Earle Shields, at 123 lbs, lost 6-2. Sam Arthur came close at 130, but finally succumbed 6-4. The next two matches, at 137 and 145, were not even close. Mark Norstein lost 13-0 and Bill Gahl lost 18-4.

Belaunde discusses plans for development of Peru

(continued from page 1)

that the 580 million dollars of United States private investment has yielded a 23% profit annually, and that aid from the United States government is usually in the form of interest loans, often short term. Belaunde stressed the fact that foreign capital, both private and from governments, was desperately needed. When asked about the profits made in Latin America which go back to the United States, he stated that "Nationalism against foreign capital, in my opinion, is a mistake."

His primary concern is the development of Peru, and the United States is in the best position to help. The former President's comments about the Peace Corps were especially interesting. The Peace Corps, he said, should be regarded not as aid but as a part of American education. The

training of a young group aware of the problems of underdeveloped nations can only be in America's best interests. Reiterating the success of North American capital invested abroad, he explained that he saw such activity not as help but as "transactions of mutual interest." He decried Johnson's failure to mention Latin America in his State of the Union address, and blamed the still-birth of the Alliance for Progress on the Kennedy assassination.

Belaunde did not appear to be a man ousted from power. He spoke with the poise of a man used to power, and he appeared confident that he would return to Peru. Belaunde's main proposal for the future of Peru is the development of the interior, for both economic and nationalistic reasons. Climatically, the Andean highlands are the most favorable lands for agriculture in Peru. He envisioned a "crusade to take possession of our own land" as a fulfillment of national aspirations.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

We wish to make clear before the faculty votes and before any action has occurred what the framework about opening faculty meetings is and will continue to be.

What is at issue here is not anything like threats, disruption, or any form of destruction. This must be clear to all. What is at issue is the right of all students to attend and participate on a non-voting basis at the meetings where final faculty policy is decided and implemented.

a. We reject the notion that a select group of students with attendance privileges constitutes a sufficient manifestation of this right. Reasons: our student government representatives and student members of faculty committees are being challenged as to the validity and function of their "representation" of student opinion.

b. We reject the notion of any student being able to attend only with the permission of the faculty and only if he has something considered important by the faculty to present and discuss. Reasons: We anticipate natural disagreement between students and the faculty as to what issues are "important" or suitable and would not leave it up to the faculty to decide what is in our interests to present to the faculty. We also have the right to witness and participate in any faculty discussion relevant to students while fully respecting the right of the faculty to discuss privileged information (not relevant to students) without students present.

2. For the above reasons, we support the Morrison-Magasanick proposal (only on a full-time rather than experimental basis—we reject the notion of experimenting by the faculty or admin-

istration with clear student rights. Reason: it's not their concern.) and will take steps necessary to insure its implementation.

3. We publish this document as the issue is being voted on to try to make this issue perhaps the first in university history not to be blown up into an escalated conflict with high-flown rhetoric on both sides obscuring the real issue (e.g., Harvard).

THE ISSUE, WE REPEAT, IS THE RIGHT OF ALL STUDENTS TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE ON A NON-VOTING BASIS AT THE FACULTY MEETINGS:

In the event of faculty resistance to this obvious need for change, we may

decide to attend faculty meetings anyway.

IT MUST BE CLEAR THAT THIS IS NOT DISRUPTION BUT THE EXERCISE OF OUR LEGITIMATE RIGHT. THE ISSUE MUST NOT BE CLOUDED OR TWISTED INTO INTERPRETING THIS AS DISRUPTION:

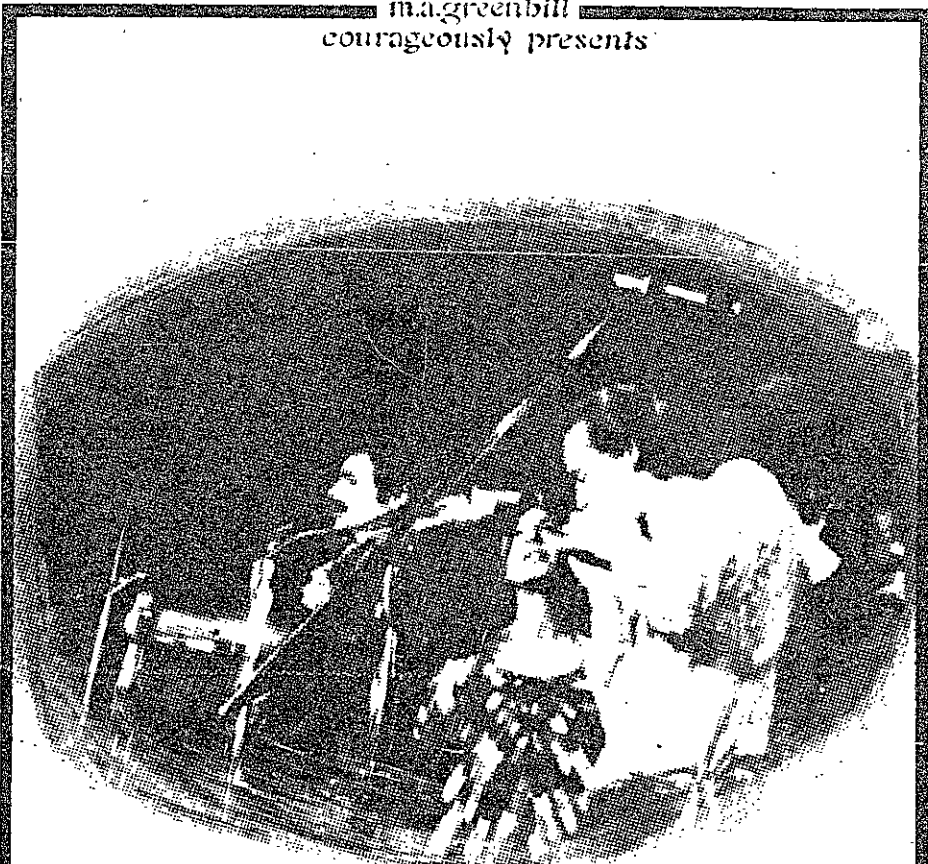
IT IS NOT!

If the CCC proposal is passed, we will take measures to demonstrate the unsuitability of this compromise.

We hope that this issue will be resolved simply and without fuss by the faculty officially recognizing this right.

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(Ed. Note: The following is a guest article by Jim Yankaskas '70, President of the MIT Athletic Association.)

For some time, there has been a great deficiency in the recreational programs for local Cambridge children, particularly in the athletic realm. The Athletic Association recognizes this problem, and since the facilities are already overscheduled, an alternate means of providing assistance has been found.

Spectators

The Morse school, located near the BU bridge, has requested that we assist in providing the desired athletic activities for their sixth through eighth grade students. These students have already organized a spring baseball league, but it falls far short of fulfilling the needs. It has been suggested that MIT students can help by taking some of these students to MIT intercollegiate contests as spectators. The roll of the MIT student is completely advisory, and he should encounter little or no disciplinary problems. This would be a worthwhile start towards an improved athletic program at Morse school.

The Athletic Association is anxious to undertake an introductory program of this nature. The time commitment

Chess team scores double victory over Baltic, Harvard 'B'

The MIT Chess Team defeated the Baltic Chess Team by a score of 3.5 points to 1.5 points. The match was played in the Lithuanian Club, a bar in South Boston, on Friday night and Saturday morning. The home team served refreshments in an attempt to narrow the margin of victory, since Tech had smashed Baltic earlier in the season when the match had been played at MIT.

Captain Jed Stein '71 drew on first board against the Baltic champion. Jeff Rohlf won on second board. Mark Feldman '72 won on third board. Peter Meschter '69 won on fifth board. Tech's only loss was registered on fourth board by Jack Peters '72.

MIT's chances to retain the championship are rather poor. Good performances by freshmen and sophomores promise a better season next year.

The Tech B Chess team triumphed over Harvard B Friday with three wins, one loss and a draw. This is Harvard's first defeat of the season. The team, captained by Jerry Goldberg, is undefeated, drawing only one match with the Brockton Chess Club.

With this victory, MIT takes over first place in the Met league, previously held by Harvard. If the team can keep up this pace for the next three matches — against Tufts, Northeastern, and Cambridge — it will finish its first season with the trophy.

IM sports

SPE topples favored Fiji courtmen

SPE dropped PGD from the unbeaten ranks and the lead in league A2 with a thrilling 50-48 overtime victory. The Sig Eps took an early lead and held it till the fourth quarter when the Fijis went ahead 44-40. SPE came back to tie on a lay-up by Tom Pipal '71 on an out of bounds play, and the game ended tied 44-44.

In the three-minute overtime the Sig Eps scored two quick baskets to go ahead 48-44 and held on to win as a Fiji missed two free throws and a chance to knot the score at the buzzer. Pipal hit for 14 points and Jim Truitt '69 had 13 for SPE while Walt Maling '69 contributed 20 for the losers. The Sig Eps are now 3-1 and PGD slipped to 2-1.

Delta Upsilon clinched a tie for first place in league A2 by tripping up winless PDT 56-44. The game closed out the regular season for both teams.

to a student would be small, especially if he were going to the event anyway. If you think you would be interested in helping, contact Jules Schroeder at 492-7271 or myself at 262-0488 for details. It is hoped that there are many who will try to help with this project since the commitment can be as large or as small as desired.

Springfield triumphs

Grapplers given first loss

By Bob Simonton

Tuesday night the varsity wrestling team dropped their meet to a powerful Springfield team by a 22-16 score, and so broke their undefeated record in dual meets. Springfield is always a tough opponent for any school; last Saturday they beat Penn State, a very strong team, 22-17, in an upset which undoubtedly put them in excellent spirits for last Tuesday's meet.

Springfield gained three team points for each of the first three matches, giving Tech an early 9-0 deficit. The three Tech wrestlers who dropped these first tough matches were Ted Mita '71 (115), who lost 5-2, Joe Baron '70 (125), who was beaten 18-3, and Gregg Erickson '69 (130), who was defeated 15-4.

The Tech wrestlers' hopes were raised in the course of the next three matches, which were won, tied and won, respectively, by the engineer matmen. Sophomore Mike Sherrad (137) started it off by defeating his Springfield opponent 2-0. Co-captain Jack Maxham '69 (145) then drew a tie, which gives each school two team points, in a tense, hard-fought match which ended 1-1. Co-captain Norm Hawkins '69 (152) followed through with a fast-paced 1-0 win over his opponent. Both co-captains have outstanding records on the varsity wrestling squad. Hawkins took third place in the 1967 New England's tournament at 160, and gained the championship at that same tournament in 1968 at 152 after a 13-2-1 record during the regular season. Maxham also took a first at the New England's last winter at 145 after a 9-1-0 regular season. Both wrestlers are continuing in the same outstanding manner this season, making them two of the team's most valuable assets.

Springfield slammed the door in MIT's face during the next three matches. The Tech grapplers lost all three of the bouts, one of them by a pin, giving Springfield a total of eleven team points, and handing MIT a 22-8 disadvantage. Rick Willoughby '70 (160) lost 14-8 in a grinding match, as did Dean Whelan '70 (167) who was defeated 17-8. The pin was scored in the second period of a bout that Ken Cameron was wrestling at 177 in place of Walt Price '70. Price, a runner-up in the 1968 New England's at 167, was

Clare wins two

Swimmers defeat Bowdoin

Tech swimmers picked up their second win of the season by taming Bowdoin's Polar Bears 50-45 at Bowdoin Tuesday. This meet featured extensive strategy on both sides, as evidenced by the fact that all but two of the eleven events were swept one-to by either team. MIT won five of these

sweeps while Bowdoin picked up four. Coach Charles Batterman stacked the 400 yard medley with Al Graham '71, Tom Nesbitt '69, Jim Bronfenbrenner '70, and Lee Dilley '69 and was rewarded with a sweep. The engineers continued to dominate the meet as Luis Clare '69 and Dave James

'71 overpowered their Bowdoin opponents Spencer and Williams, in the 200 yard freestyle adding eight more points to Tech's score.

Assaying the opponent's strength in the next two events, the engineers saved their's for other events. As result, Bowdoin swept both the 50 yard freestyle sprint and the 200 yard individual medley. Larry Markel '71 picked up the third in the 50 and Tom Nesbitt took third in the individual medley. Going into the diving the score was tied 17-17.

Bob Rorschach '70 and Jesse Hein '70 demolished Ryan of Bowdoin while putting on a two-man exhibition on the one meter board as the axe started to fall on Bowdoin.

Jim Bronfenbrenner came from behind with a spring in the last lap of the 200 yard butterfly to win the event. Two Bowdoin swimmers outspurred Lee Dilley in the 100 yard freestyle for the major upset of the evening.

From this point on it was MIT all the way. Luis Clare and Al Graham slammed their opponents in the 200 yard backstroke. With the score after this event 39-31 and victory only nine points away, Coach Batterman decided to go for eight of them by putting his two fastest swimmers, Graham and Dilley in the 500 yard freestyle, sacrificing his fastest possible relay in hopes of wrapping up the meet in this event. The wager paid off as Graham and Dilley finished one-two, far ahead of anyone from Bowdoin.

All that was left to make the win official was someone to finish the 200 yard breaststroke. Nesbitt answered the call and picked up a second to give the engineers their last three points. Bowdoin won the final relay against weaker than usual relay of Jim Lynch '69, Jeff Goodman '70, Bill Hunt '71 and Markel.

injured in the meet against Harvard; torn cartilage in his chest has prevented him from practicing, and he will not be back to the team for another three weeks. This constitutes a serious loss to the engineer wrestling attack which Cameron is attempting to fill.

With the point advantage that Springfield now held, it was impossible



Photo by Craig Davis

Engineering wrestler B. J. Davies '71, wrestling at 191 pounds, virtually controls his Springfield opponent on his way to a 7-0 victory. MIT lost the meet, 22-16.

Harvard outclasses fencers, 21-6

By Don Arkin

An excellent Harvard fencing team overwhelmed the Tech swordsmen for the second time this year 21-6 last Tuesday. The engineers are still looking for their first victory of the year after losing five straight.

Tech put up the most resistance in the foil competition. Bob Markey '69 won two of three matches 5-4 and 5-4 to spearhead the home team. Pat Tam '71 helped by winning one match 5-4, but he lost his other two. Captain Bob Gentala '69 lost one match and Dawson Coblin '71 lost two to give Harvard a 6-3 advantage.

One-sided

The sabre competition was even more one-sided. Walter Miller '71 was the only Tech sabreist able to win a match. Dave Rappoport '70, Jon Sachs '71, and Pat Boyd '71 lost all their matches giving Harvard an 8-1 edge in the sabre.

The epee competition was highlighted by a fine performance by Al Mecklenberg '71. Al won two of three matches by scores of 5-0 and 5-2. But Vincent Fazio '70, Gus Benedicty '71, and George Goddard '71 were unable to win any of their matches. Harvard won the epee competition 7-2.

Better prospects

Tech's prospects for a turnaround are looking better now. This Saturday they meet Norwich and SMTI at home

and they are favored to beat both of these teams. After that, the team will rest until early February when they will meet Brooklyn College and Holy Cross. Last year's varsity beat these teams 14-13 and 19-8 respectively. However, this year's varsity is not expected to be able to recover enough from its bad start to equal last season's 5-6 record.

On Deck

Today

Squash(V)-Williams, home, 7pm
Rifle-Northeastern, away

Tomorrow

Fencing(V)-Norwich, SMTI, home, 1pm
Squash(V)-Adelphi, home, 10am
Squash(V,F)-Trinity, home, 2pm
Wrestling(F)-Dartmouth, away, 2pm
Wrestling(V)-Dartmouth, away, 3:30pm
Basketball(F)-Phillips-Exeter, away, 2pm
Track(V,F)-MIT Invitational, home, 12:30pm
Gymnastics-Coast Guard, home, 2pm
Hockey(V)-Babson, home, 7pm
Pistol-Merchant Marine, away

for Theta Chi.

Only three games were scheduled in A or B league hockey. SAE whipped DU (0-3) 7-2 for its initial win of the season in league A1. Dick Sidell tallied a hat trick plus one for the SAEs.

Ashdown (0-2) forfeited to ZBT (1-2) in league A2 and NRSA blanked East Campus 4-0 in league B2. NRSA broke the game open early by riddling the East Campus defense for all four goals in the first period.

The hockey playoff structure was formalized as a double elimination tournament consisting of nine of the ten A league teams (excluding Ashdown House) plus the top two teams from each B division, with the last three spots determined by a single elimination among the rest of the B league teams and the top two C league teams. This structure was set up to provide the widest possible base for

choosing playoff teams.

The IM council held a short meeting Wednesday night in the Varsity Lounge. Elections for IM managers were held in six sports. Larry Petro '70 defeated George NOvosielki '71 for IM track manager. All other new managers were voted in by white ballots. Gerry Lod '71 was elected softball manager; Wayne Oehrli '69 became volleyball manager; Paul Sullivan '70 was re-elected golf manager; and Dave James '71 took the water polo post. Elections for badminton were postponed until the next meeting.

Joel Hemmelstein '70, Rick Boettger '70, and Bob Dresser '71 were nominated for the position of IM Council Chairman. Sullivan and Dresser were then nominated for Council Secretary.

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